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SILES MAY MEDIATE IN CENTRAL AMERICA CRISIS

PY281801 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1648 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jun (EFE) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Marcial Tamayo pointed out that President Hernan Siles Zuazo is willing to excert his personal influence in Central America in order to prevent a fratricidal war. The Bolivian minister made exclusive statements to the Catholic daily PRESENCIA in which he pointed out the possibility of La Paz hosting an international meeting of mediation to "seek peace for Central America."

Tamayo stated that the proposal was suggested by Socialist International, Christian Democrat International, and Liberal International, and supported by the presidents [as received] of Spain, France, and the FRG: Felipe Gonzalez, Francoise Mitterrand and Willy Brandt.

The Bolivian foreign minister stated that the decision will allegedly be made due "to Bolivia's international prestige attained through its peaceful transition from a dictatorship to democracy in October 1982."

SILES PROMISES CABINET RESHUFFLE WITHIN 2 WEEKS

PY302125 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1620 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 30 Jun (EFE) — According to an official communique released today, Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo has told the government standing executive commission that he will reshuffle his cabinet within the next 2 weeks.

The ruling coalition comprised of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), and the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB) has issued a communique stating that it is currently studying a political program which will set the course of the regime for the next few months. The communique also stated that the leaders of the political parties that make up the coalition have decided to set up a "joint" administration to avoid "parceling [parcelamiento] in the management of state affairs."

PLANNING MINISTER DISCUSSES NATIONAL ECONOMY

PY300212 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] President Hernan Siles Zuazo has decided to maintain the current exchange rate. This information was disclosed by Planning and Coordination Minister Arturo Nunez del Prado. He also said that the crisis affecting the country will only be overcome by everyone's efforts. He said:

[Begin Nunez del Prado recording] Look, you all know that the subjects of exchange rates and devaluations is very sensitive. All decisions related to devaluation are not only strictly economic decisions, they are measures which must harmonize with political economic decisions. As these measures are very sensitive in our country, the decision is generally left to the chief of state. It is the president who decides whether or not to devalue. [end recording]

The minister also said that the government economic policies have followed the basic guidelines established by the Democratic and Popular Unity, UDP. He also disclosed that a 4-year economic plan will be implemented next year.

[Begin Nunez del Prado recording] The gradual economic plan is permanently in force. However, even with a developing plan, we are going to have a gradual economic program, because the economic program includes short range measures and actions of the economic policy. The next steps will come directly from the economic program which is basically aimed at making public enterprises, the productive sector, profitable, and then concentrating on other sectors of priority. In other words, making the hydrocarbon sector profitable, including the mining sector, particularly with the development of new projects and also the development [words indistinct] and the agricultural and industrial areas. [end recording]

Arturo Nunez del Prado also pointed out, in relation to the possible sale of natural gas to Brazil, that this is a decision which must be made by a national consensus and not only from the government.

Reviews Economic Situation

PY301319 AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 29 Jun (AFP) -- Today Planning Minister Arturo Nunez del Prado said that despite the terrible droughts and floods that have caused losses of over $300 million, the present situation of the Bolivian economy is better than that of the last months of the preceding dictatorship. He noted that in September 1982, 1 month before constitutional President Hernan Siles Zuazo assumed power, the markets were short of supplies, there was a galloping inflation rate, dramatic insolvency, and the country was mortgaged.

Through charts, Nunez del Prado showed that the mining production for the first 3 months of the year is slightly higher than that of the same period of 1982. He noted that the availability of currencies in Bolivia's Central Bank in Spetember 1982 totaled $0.5 million, while foreign currencies totaled $178 million in March 1983.

According to the planning minister, the renegotiation that the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) government carried out with foreign banks brought about a respite in the foreign debt for a total amount of $916 million until 1985, which means that Bolivia will only have to pay $164 million, instead of the originally agreed $1,081 million.

The planning minister asserted that the economic recovery process has been slowed down by the natural disasters that affected 1.5 million people (350,000 families), and resulted in a 66 percent loss in the potato harvest and a 68 percent loss in the wheat harvest. Moreover, he noted that the inflation rate during the last months of 1982 (that is, the last months of the military dictatorship) totaled 166 percent per month, while during the democratic regime the inflation rate has been reduced to only 8 percent per month. Furthermore, he noted that real salaries, in other words, considering inflation rates, improved considerably, particularly the salaries of miners and factory workers.

The planning minister added that although we are not satisfied with the progress that has been achieved, we note that we have been able to contain the decline of the Bolivian economy, and there will be further improvement when the 4-year plan is implemented in January 1984.

APRA OFFICIAL DENIES APRA-IU ALLIANCE

PY281919 La Paz EXPRESO in Spanish 19 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] Upon returning from Cusco, APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] Secretary General Alan Garcia Perez categorically ruled out that his party is arranging an alliance with the United Left [IU] for the upcoming national-level municipal elections in November.

Garcia Perez termed the reports "mere hypotheses," adding that "the PAB [Aprista Party of Peru] is aware of its objectives and it acts accordingly." Garcia Perez said that the visit that the IU leaders will pay to Alfonso Ugarte by no means implies an "alliance."

"We will receive our friends of the IU, which is led by Alfonso Barrantes, because it is proper. They will hand us a document that they have already delivered to other political forces," Garcia Perez explained.

The APRA deputy talked with journalists upon his arrival at the airport from Cusco, where he participated in a forum that discussed Peru's economy and its alternatives.

NO BRAZILIAN, PARAGUAYAN PENETRATION AT MUTUN

PY291502 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpt] (Rene Rengel), general manager of the Bolivian Iron and Steel Enterprise, SEDERSA, has denied any Brazilian or Paraguayan penetration at the Mutun mine in Santa Cruz Department.

During a press conference, (Rengel) made statements in response to a report made by COB [General Labor Confederation] leader Hugo Vaca after visiting various border districts and the Mutun mine. Vaca had stated that the mine was totally abandoned and that there was Paraguayan and Brazilian penetration. (Rengel) said that unfortunately Vaca was not accompanied by any SIDERSA official who could have explained to him the working conditions at the mine.

COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICE IN POTOSI BOMBED

PY292025 Paris AFP in Spanish 1458 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 29 Jun (AFP) — It was reported here that the offices of the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] in Potosi (southern part of the country) were dynamited early this morning. According to a communique released by the PCB, the attack is the work of the extreme right and of the fascist drug traffickers, who try to destabilize the democratic process in compliance with a national plan [as received]. The communique states that the PCB will not respond to this attack because the people will be in charge of crushing those who try to retake power to satisfy the interests of the group.

The pro-Soviet PCB, together with the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], make up the Democratic and Popular Unity front [UDP], winner of the elections of 1978, 1979, and 1980.

1 MILLION HECTARES DESIGNATED FOR PEASANTS

PY282058 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The peasants who have been affected by the droughts will be granted plots in the lowlands of the country. This is established in a government decree which orders the distribution of 1 million hectares among the affected peasants. Minister Mario Rueda Pena said that the decision, which was adopted by the cabinet at President Siles Zuazo's request, was aimed at paying tribute to the National Campesino Congress being held in La Paz.

Minister Rueda Pena announced that the decree will be signed in the next few hours, and that the National Settlement Institute will determine which areas will be allocated. He said that the Upper Beni area in La Paz Department was initially chosen. On announcing that the lands will be granted in a gradual and planned fashion, Rueda Pena said that a massive settlement is not intended. Rueda Pena said that the government is working hard to find a solution to the problem of the peasants who have lost their crops and their lands due to the droughts.

DAILY ON MERCENARY PARTICIPATION IN 1980 COUP

PY281916 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1452 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 26 Jun (EFE) -- Today six Argentine military officers, belonging to the espionage services of their country, were accused of taking part in the military coup headed by Bolivian General Luis Garcia Meza in July 1980.

Today, Sunday, the independent daily HOY published an article referring to the participation of the Argentine colonels Julio Cesar Durand, [name indistinct] Visoara, Musguetti Molina, and Carlos Fernandez, Major Victor Carretto and Lieutenant Jorge Lynch Jimenez in the military coup which interrupted the Bolivian democratic process in 1980. The report points out that the six Argentine military officers gave their advice and had direct participation in planning, executing, and carrying out repressions during the Bolivian military plan to interrupt the democratic process in the country.

Among the civilians direclty involved in the coup and who were under the orders of the Argentine advisors and the Bolivian military authorities are the Italian terrorists Pier Luigi Pagliai, Alfredo Mingolla, Stefano Delle Chiaie, Frenchman Francoise Leclero, and Ecuadorean Pablo Herbas Chiriboga, all of a neofascist leaning.

The daily also reports that some of the Argentine officers who worked in Bolivia are now working as advisors in Central American countries, for example, Lieutenant Jorge Lynch who is working for Guatemalan President Rios Montt's government.

According to official versions, groups of foreign mercenaries entered Bolivia in May 1980 to plan, together with Bolivian officers, the military coup against Lidia Gueiler's democratic government.

Union and political leaders have repeatedly stated that Argentine military and paramilitary elements were in charge of planning the coup with the aid of Italian, French, and German individuals among whom was a NAZI war criminal, Klaus Barbie, who is currently under arrest in France.

At the beginning of the year, the Bolivian magazine CRITERIO published a full report with details of the participation of foreign mercenaries in drug trafficking and later in repressive measures against union leaders, politicians, and journalists with the purpose of strengthening Garcia Meza's dictatorship.

Garcia Meza's military coup, which resulted in hundreds of deaths and thousands of political prisoners, was carried out with repressive methods quite different from the methods ever used in this country which holds the record for violent and peaceful changes of government since its independence 158 years ago.

'KING OF COCAINE' WILLING TO SURRENDER TO U.S.

PY282311 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1712 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 28 Jun (EFE) -- Today in a letter published by the newspaper HOY, Roberto Suarez, who is known as the "king of cocaine," stated that he is willing to surrender to U.S. justice to prove his innocence from the charges brought against him regarding drug trafficking.

The "king of cocaine" states that his decision to submit to U.S. laws is in keeping with the cooperation the United States must give to Bolivia to overcome the current Bolivian economic crisis. He adds that he has sufficient proof to be declared innocent from the charges of trafficking Bolivian cocaine for consumption in the U.S. market. He also reaffirmed accusations against Interior Minister Mario Roncal Antezana, that during his administration, Roncal "has harbored a number of activities related to drug trafficking during the past 6 months of government."

In his letter, Suarez defies Minister Roncal to explain the disappearance of 150,000 kg of cocaine from police quarters, a fact in which several Bolivian police chiefs and officers are reportedly involved. The interior minister has denied accusations which he considers false and the product of a mentally unbalanced person.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES -- Central Bank President Luis Vizcarra Cruz has stated that the bank's international reserves total $115 million. [Excerpt] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 28 May 83 p 1 PY]

OIL RESERVES -- La Paz, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Today it was learned in La Paz that Bolivia's oil reserves will last for another 13 years. A report released by Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] states that oil reserves totaled 166,759,000 barrels of crude and condensed oil on 1 January 1983. The estimation was made based on the average oil production in the past 10 years, which was of 12.3 million barrels yearly. YPFB adds that 83.39 percent of the reserves are managed by the state and 16.61 percent by contractors. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 6 Jun 83 PY]

ALTIPLANO GAS PIPELINE -- According to the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] 1983 work schedule, YPFB will invest $13.1 million, equivalent to 2,576 million pesos, in building a gas pipeline to the Altiplano region. The project, whose total cost amounts to $57.6 million (11,3 billion pesos), will be financed with foreign loans and YPFB capital. [Excerpt] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 18 May 83 p 1 PY]

FIGUEIREDO PLANS MONTH-LONG HEALTH ABSENCE

PY300041 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo has forwarded a message to the National Congress requesting authorization, according to the national constitutional provisions, to be absent from the country during the month of July 1983 for a medical checkup in a specialized hospital in Cleveland, U.S.A.

This afternoon civil Household Chief Leitao de Abreu explained President Figueiredo's decision to the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, in the presence of the two PDS [Social Democratic Party] leaders of the National Congress. According to Presidential Press Secretary Carlos Atila, President Figueiredo made this decision on the recommendation of his doctor.

[Begin Atila recording] The recommendation for a medical checkup has been made since he suffered the attack, and since a long period of time has passed, the doctors have recommended a new checkup now. [end recording]

Regarding the period of time the trip will last, Atila stated that nothing has been decided yet.

[Bein Atila recording] I do not yet know anything on that matter. Nothing has been decided, but I feel that as soon as the preparations are ready [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Atila explained that the message, forwarded to the National Congress in accordance with the request made after the meeting with the civil household chief and representatives of the Congress, must be treated in an emergency manner so as to be approved by tomorrow.

Deputies Approve Leave

PY300302 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Planalto Palace spokesman Carlos Atila has confirmed that President Figueiredo will be submitted to [word indistinct] tests, and if an operation is recommended, President Figueiredo will study the matter. Atila denied, however, that the president has been feeling pains in the chest for not following his prescribed diet.

Tonight the Chamber of Deputies approved the presidential request to leave the country. The Senate will vote on this request tomorrow at 1000 during an emergency session.

Congress Approves Leave

PY301800 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The National Congress has approved the authorization for President Figueiredo to travel to the United States. During the special session held this morning, the Senate approved the request for leave for the president to travel to Cleveland where he will undergo medical tests.

Figueiredo Leaves for Cleveland 14 July

PY302355 Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpts] This afternoon Presidential Spokesman Carlos Atila reported that President Figueiredo will leave for Cleveland on 14 July. He explained that all the preparations have already been made. Carlos Atila also disclosed that only one minister will accompany the president.

Minister Terms Coup Rumors 'Idiotic'

PY300319 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The aeronautics minister considered the rumors idiotic that during President Figueiredo's absence the three military ministers will reportedly assume the presidential power. Delio Jardim de Mattos stated that during the past 4 years he has been preaching the return to the democratic process, and abandoning this commitment is just nonsense. He reaffirmed that the substitution of the president by the vice president is a normal act according to constitutional provisions.

The 1st Army Commander has also voiced assurances that President Figueiredo's leave request is normal and in keeping with the Constitution. General Heitor Almeida stated that there is no reason for restlessness or concern over a possible crisis.

Even though the president may need to undergo surgery, this will not be a reason for anxiety or a crisis, whether in constitutional or personal terms, Gen Almeida stated. The 1st Army Commander, who is one of the military officers closely related to President Figueiredo, stated that all similar cases have demonstrated that the recovery is the best alternative.

INDUSTRY MINISTER ON SALE OF STATE-RUN COMPANIES

PY302106 San Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jun 83 p 22

[Excerpt] Yesterday in Sao Paulo, Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna admitted that it would be suitable to sell some state-owned enterprises to the private sector as a means to settle the foreign debt. Asked about the possibility of selling the steelworks and the Vale do Rio Doce Company, Camilo Penna said: "Should buyers paying fair prices come forward, then we will sell. The transaction could be made, there is nothing against it."

The minister made it clear, though, that enterprises belonging to strategic sectors in the country's activity, like Petrobras, are excluded from this possibility. Furthermore, the sales would be of the "Sale-leaseback" [given in English] type. "The Tubarao model is an appropriate example," he said.

PLANNING MINISTER EXPLAINS DEINDEXATION MEASURES

PY302143 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Jun 83 p 17

[Text] In an interview granted yesterday to a television channel, Planning Minister Delfim Netto confirmed that the government will reformulate the inflation index by leaving out of it the price increases of oil byproducts, wheat, and agricultural products, the harvest of which was affected by bad weather. The price indexes by which salaries are readjusted will be reformulated, as will the monetary correction and exchange correction which apply to investments in the financial market, including passbook savings.

Netto explained yesterday how he views the elimination of some components from such indexes. According to him, one can correctly say that consumption drops as the price of products increases resulting from damaged crops and the removal of government subsidies. Therefore, the influence of such products in the calculation of the general price index should be reduced because their consumption will be reduced. The doubt raised by experts on this question concerns how the government will assess the proportion in which the consumption of such products drops if the institutions making these kinds of surveys do not have the flexibility to gather monthly statistics.

However, the government, according to Minister Netto, is certain that the real salary will not be reduced by the reformulation of the index and that nobody will withdraw his deposits from passbook savings. Since monetary correction applies to all kinds of financial investments, passbook savings, despite the fact that they will earn less due to the reformulated monetary correction, will still represent the best investment, in Netto's opinion.

As for salaries, it is more difficult to understand how the worker will not end up losing. For instance, with a reformulated -- and consequently smaller -- INPC [National Consumer Price Index], salary readjustments will be smaller. This is, however, a readjustment on the salary's nominal value. Real salary, the way SEPLAN [Planning Secretariat of the Presidency] experts see it, is the salary paid by the labor market. If a worker is earning little in a job and finds another one paying more, he will have an increase in real salary. Therefore, only the market can readjust real salaries. Netto, however, does not deny that the worker will sustain a loss in buying power.

From the exchange correction, (which readjusts the value of the cruzeiro against the dollar), only the components representing products which do not have a direct bearing on the cost of export goods will be eliminated.

According to the minister, the reduction of the INPC will not be as great that of the IGP [General Price Index], because product price components have less influence in the former than in the latter. This is so because in the INPC calculation only consumption within a salary bracket of one to five times the monthly minimum salary is considered, while in the calculation of the IGP, the spectrum of components is larger, including wholesale prices. Products within the IGP have wider consumption, and thus they have a greater influence in determining the value of this index.

U.S. DILEMMA IN CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

PY291850 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Jun 83 p 10

[Editorial: "American Sphinx"]

[Excerpts] The Central American conflict is getting worse all the time, and the United States, which is the main actor in this drama, does not yet seem to have decided the part it wants to consistently play. As an unhappy recollection of similar episodes in the pass, the consequences of the difference between two ways of viewing the problem are always coming up. These different views can in general be identified with that of special adviser William Clark, and that of Secretary of State George Shultz.

Acting as spokesman for the first view, President Reagan recently recalled the times of President Theordore Roosevelt -- the man of the "big stick" -- by saying: "If we cannot show firmness close to our home, who will respect us farther away?" This is certainly a legitimate concern and one of the essential ingredients of the regional crisis. The United States cannot fail to have a policy regarding its immediate strategic interests, because if it shows weakness in Central America, its position in the larger international power game will not be good.

The U.S. actions cannot run too far ahead of local initiatives without bringing back the ghost of the passivity which affected the South Vietnamese and which proved to be worse than the force of the Vietcong. At the same time, the United States cannot remain with its hand tied in a conflict which has already gone beyond the harmless stage and in which even Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is meddling. The U.S. Congress has furiously debated the covert action coordinated by the CIA, and even the overt action is being carried out with difficulty in the face of the doubts being raised by the U.S. Congress.

Such doubts are in fact a byproduct of the insecurity which persists regarding a real U.S. policy toward that region. There are several obscure points regarding that policy. Ambassador Hinton, who was removed from El Salvador, insisted that the excesses of the Salvadoran Army were as serious a problem as those of the guerrillas. It should cause no surprise that the U.S. Congress should be hesitant and hold back.

It is perhaps time to take advantage of the tenuous possibilities which have been raised for some kind of regional dialogue. The Nicaraguan Government has recently suggested -- although in a convoluted manner -- the possibility of such a dialogue. If there were the possibility for holding it -- without permitting, as the secretary of state put it, access to power "at gun point" -- that would certainly be better than betting on a hypothetically and extremely costly military victory which, if attained, still would not resolve the regional problem which has profound and old roots.

300,000 STATE EMPLOYEES END MONTH-LONG STRIKE

PY291942 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0239 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 28 Jun (EFE) -- Approximately 300,000 state employees have ended the strike begun in various states over 1 month ago.

The strikers were requesting the maintenance of a series of traditional wage and work benefits, such as marriage, funeral, and family allowances, loans to purchase houses or cars, and additional bonuses.

Today, Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo signed a decree whereby benefits, including the payment of additional bonuses, are restricted in a nonretroactive fashion, but they are maintained for those people who were state employees until today.

FURTHER ON LANDING OF FALKLANDS-BOUND PLANES

PY291717 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Report relayed by (Carlos Rodrigues) from Brasilia]

[Text] Another British plane on its way to the Malvinas Islands has made a stopover in Brazilian territory. After a C-130 Hercules plane made an emergency landing at the Canoas Air Force Base in Rio Grande do Sul State last week, another Hercules landed at the Hercilio Luz airport in Florianapolis on 28 June.

Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas has said that Brazil will not serve as a refueling base for regular flights from Great Britain to the Malvinas Islands, thus reaffirming the Brazilian Government decision in this regard. The Air Ministry reported that British planes bound for the Malvinas cannot be refueled in the air if bad weather conditions prevail. For this reason, emergency landings on Brazilian territory were authorized for refueling purposes. The ministry has also reported that no British plane en route to the Malvinas that landed in Brazilian territory was carrying arms.

After being refueldd in Florianopolis yesterday, the British Royal Air Force Hercules C-130 left for the Malvinas Islands.

AIR FORCE, NAVY TO JOINTLY BUY SKYHAWKS

PY282028 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jun 83 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- Yesterday Aeronautics Minister General Delio Jardim de Mattos said that the purchase of Skyhawk (A-4) airplanes for the "Minas Gerais" aircraft carrier will be jointly undertaken by the Brazilian Air Force (FAB) and the Navy, each one covering 50 percent of the expenditures.

The quotation submitted by Australia is just one among several offers, as Brazil is seeking to purchase the plane in other markets as well, looking for the best price with a guaranteed supply of spare parts, he added. On the other hand, Mattos remarked that France has not offered him Mirage NG-3S, as has been reported, thus ruling out any Brazilian intention to buy equipment abroad [as published] since the funds of the FAB budget for reequipment are earmarked with priority for the manufacture of the AM-X.

RETURN OF URANIUM BORROWED FROM ARGENTINA

PY281847 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jun 83 p 25

[Excerpt] In 1981 and 1982, Argentina loaned Brazil 240 metric tons of uranium concentrates which will be returned in seven shipments, the second of which, weighing 69.523 metric tons, will be shipped on board the Argentine vessel "Autoestrada" on 29 June. This ship will be mooring in Santos Port to load 290 drums containing the uranium concentrates produced by Nucleabras.

Two other shipments are scheduled for this year, and another three will follow in 1984, thus completing the return of the 240 metric tons that were borrowed. The uranium concentrates are produced at the Nuclebras mining-industrial complex at Pocos de Caldas Plateau (CICP) in Caldas district. Opened in May 1982, the CIPC has an installation capacity to produce 500 metric tons per year of uranium concentrates, making Brazil the only Latin American country that has a 24-hour mill.

In the Pocos de Caldas Plateau, uranium is alloyed with molybdenum and zirconium. During a first-phase operation at the CIPC, a molybdenum concentrate is obtained as a byproduct as calcium molybdate.

The Pocos de Caldas mining-industrial complex will reach a yearly output of 625 metric tons of calcium molybdate, which opens the prospect for the Brazilian steel-making industry to substitute this product for the import of molybdenum trioxide.

BRIEFS

RICE IMPORTS -- Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile has reported that the government will set rice importation quotas ranging from 200,000 to 300,000 tons in order to compensate for the losses caused by the rains. [Summary] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 22 Jun 83 PY]

URANIUM FIND -- Nuclebras [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations, Inc.] has discovered indications of uranium in the Cristalino river region, Para State. Initial work has led to the discovery of uraninite -- uranium's chief mineral -- in a favorable geologic setting, a company source has reported. [Excerpt] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Jun 83 p 50 PY]

OFFSHORE PLATFORMS, SAUDI ARABIA -- Yesterday Verolme do Brasil delivered to Aramco, a Saudi Arabian company, two offshore oil drilling platforms, worth $53 million. In August, two additional units for the same value will be delivered to the Saudi Arabian firm by Verolme. The ceremony held in Angra dos Reis, had various aspects that made it special. First, was the value of the platforms and second, their large size. Each platform handles drill pipe which is 61 meters long. [Excerpt] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Jun 83 p 20 PY]

INTERNAL REVENUE GROWTH -- Taxes collected by the Internal Revenue over the first 4 months of 1983 totaled 845 billion cruzeiros, which meant a 184 percent growth as compared to the same period in 1982, according to a Planning Ministry's classified report. With this increase, the Treasury has collected for the fiscal budget, 2,718,000,000,000 cruzeiros over the first 4 months of 1983, against expenditures running up to 2,534,000,000,000. [Excerpts] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Jun 83 p 1 PY]

POLITICAL PARTIES LAUNCH JOURNALS -- Besides the various clashes customary between the members of the political parties in Rio Grande do Sul, the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], the PDS [Social Democratic Party] and the PDT [Democratic Workers Party] have now started a new type of struggle: the printing battle. All three parties are publishing their own fortnightly journals with advertisements on life in the country and in the region and about the party's internal situation. This is what the journalist Jose Bacchieri Duarte, responsible for INFORMATIVO, has said. Taking the lead, the PDS has already launched its first 'Regional' issue, with 5,000 copies edited. [Excerpt] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Jun 83 p 2 PY]

DEVELOPMENTS, CONSEQUENCES OF PROTESTS, STRIKES

Montero on Charged Labor Leaders

PY291420 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Report relayed by Graciela Contreras from Government House]

[Excerpt] Interior Minister General Enrique Montero has said that the government has not received a request to drop the charges against copper worker leaders and therefore, it is not yet known what attitude the ministry will adopt.

[Begin Montero recording] We filed lawsuits, not for the purpose of publicizing events, but to let the courts pass judgment on the actions that have occurred and punish those involved if there is any liability for punishment. It is the courts and not the ministry which must make a decision on the matter. We have always been asked to let the courts solve the problems that at times arise in connection with the national internal security and to let them adopt the corresponding administrative measures, and that is what we have done. [end recording]

Labor Leader on Social Pact

PY282000 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Relayed report by Graciela Contreras from Government House]

[Excerpts] Leader Guillermo Medina has said he is convinced that conditions are ripe for a valid and meaningful social pact. He also said that those leaders who have sponsored the protest actions have neither the legal nor constitutional right to drive workers toward an adventure. Medina made this statement after meeting with presidential staff chief Brigadier General Santiago Sinclair at Government House. Medina explained that under the social pact all workers would participate in activities connected exclusively with labor matters, thus driving labor leaders away from politics. Workers, Medina went on, can defend their sectorial interests at the respective ministeries. This is part of the statement Medina made to reporters at Government House:

[Begin Medina recording] I am suggesting an idea which is not new, because more than one labor must have already suggested its implementation. I think we must try to bring about not temporary but definitive solutions. Now that we are facing high unemployment rates, workers cannot afford to risk labor stability. I have commented on this issue with Gen Sinclair, who attentively listened to me. I talked to him about the possibility of reinstating those workers who have been dismissed. [end recording]

Medina is studying a document concerning the creation of the social pact. He reiterated that the government will continue unil 1989 in a completely normal way, but that there are some who are speeding up the political opening. Meanwhile, the regular legislative session scheduled for today was postponed until 30 June because Chilean Air Force Commander Major General Fernando Matthei has been affected by influenza.

Today, according to a communique, government junta members General Cesar Mandoza -- Carabineros director -- and Lieutenant General Cesar Raul Benavides will undertake institutional tasks and study legislative matters respectively. Vice Admiral Maurice Poisson is temporarily replacing Navy Commander in Chief Admiral Jose Toribio Merino Castro, head of the legislative commission, who is currently abroad. Poisson is in charge of constitutional activities at the navy headquarters.

Seguel, Carvajal Still Held

PY292043 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0119 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 28 Jun (EFE) -- Today Judge Hernan Cereceda of the Court of Appeals, specially appointed for the trial of the leaders of the Copper Workers Union, released three of the six detainees prosecuted for violating the state security law.

The leaders released are Hugo Estivales, vice president of the Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC), Raul Montecinos, and Roberto Guerra. However, the judge refused to release defendants Roberto Carvajal, CTC's secretary general and the union leader Manuel Rodriguez, on the grounds of "pending proceedings."

Judge Cereceda, after questioning CTC President Rodolfo Seguel, who still remains in prison, has received two appeals submitted by Seguel: [one for refusing] his release, and another for the criminal charge. These appeals will be dealt with tomorrow or the day after by the appropriate court.

The top leaders of the Copper Workers Union have been charged by the government with subversive actions and attempting to destabilize the regime by calling protest demonstrations on 11 May and 14 June.

During the 14 June protest, five persons were killed, 1,351 were arrested and sizeable damage occured in towns surrounding Santiago due to robberies and other attacks.

Reinstatement of Fired Miners Requested

PY291657 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Chuquicamata's union leaders have asked CODELCO-CHILE [Copper Corporation] President Patricio Torres to review the cases of dismissed copper workers.

Major General Torres explained that the firm applied Law 2,200, which annulled the work contracts of the 4,989 people who did not report to work.

Maj Gen Torres said that the cases of 799 dismissed copper workers will be reviewed; the others will not, adding that the punished people already had bad records.

CODELCO-CHILE's president said that considering the request made, some (?specific) cases will be reviewed.

The Chuquicamata leaders also requested the reinstatement of the workers who were dismissed from the Andina and El Salvador mines.

Teamster Leaders Meet With Montero

PY291940 Santiago Deomestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Report relayed by Graciela Contreras from Government House]

[Text] Chilean teamster leaders, who met with Interior Minster Enrique Montero at Government House for more than 1 hour today, have said that the meeting marked the resumption of dialogue. This is what Adolfo Quinteros told reporters a few minutes ago, after the meeting: [recorded passage indistinct]

Adolfo Quinteros concluded by saying that the meeting with the minister was cordial and that the doors are now open to continue with talks at the Interior Ministry level.

Teamsters, Copper Workers Begin Dialogue

PY301520 Paris AFP in Spanish 2333 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 29 Jun (AFP) -- Official sources report that today truck owners and copper workers who staged the recent protest actions in Chile began separate dialogues with the government of General Augusto Pinochet in an effort to ease tensions.

The Truck Owners Confederation, which on Sunday ended a strike that was begun 3 days before, met with the interior minister -- the cabinet's political head -- while mineworkers also began formal contacts with the government.

However, the demand to restore democracy, made during the protest carried out on 11 May and 14 June, has passed into the background and given way to more immediate problems, such as a plan for a social pact.

After meeting with Interior Minister Enrique Montero for more than 2 hours, teamster leader Adolfo Quinteros said that it is necessary to implement a social pact because everybody must join in the effort to overcome the economic crisis. The implementation of the pact, in which the government and the private and labor sectors will participate, was proposed on Tuesday by State Councillor Guillermo Medina, who is also the representative of the progovernment labor sector.

Quinteros confirmed that neither political, labor, nor student demands, endorsed by the teamsters in their 9-point communique issued last Thursday as a precondition to the dialogue with the government, were discussed during the meeting with the minister. Quinteros explained that the meeting addressed only teamster problems; however, he did not rule out the possibility that future talks may address the situation of copper worker unions which have been affected by the dismissal of 2,000 mineworkers.

Meanwhile, the Confederation of Copper Workers began formal negotiations seeking the cancellation of those dismissals which took place when mineworkers paralyzed the large state-run mines following the detention of Rodolfo Seguel, the confederation's president. Seguel has been in jail for 2 weeks on charges of having organized the protest actions in which 6 people died and 2,000 were detained in the largest demonstrations against the military government since it took power 10 years ago.

Interviewed by AFP in prison, Seguel voiced his opposition to a dialogue with the government because, he maintained, not even the most elementary human rights are respected in Chile. However, Hugo Estivales -- the confederation's acting president -- said today that all efforts are legitimate if they lead to the reinstatement of workers dismissed from the Chuquicamata, El Salvador, El Teniente, and Andina mines. These mines produce more than half of Chile's export income. We uphold and support the search for a solution, Estivales said when referring to the meetings that union leaders held with executives of the state-run Copper Corporation (CODELCO) and with Labor Minister Patricio Mardones.

Estivales was released Tuesday night after 1 week in jail on charges of having broken the National Internal Security Law.

Government sources ruled out that the government may drop the charges. Meanwhile, six labor leaders of the construction sector and of El Surco Peasant Confederation were banished to remote towns in south Chile.

President Pinochet gave assurances on Monday that his government is willing to engage in a dialogue, as was requested by the Catholic Church, but he warned that no new subversive protests would be tolerated.

Peasant Leader Banished to Distant Town

PY290149 Paris AFP in Spanish 1510 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 28 Jun (AFP) -- It has been officially reported that peasant leader Antonio Cancino Fernandez, opposed to the Chilean military regime, has been banished to a distant town in the southern region of Chile, 1,100 km south of Santiago.

Cancino Fernandez will have to remain in the town of Chonchi for 3 months, with his movements limited by the police and subject to a daily control. Cancino, leader of the Surco [no further explanation given] organization, was detained last week by agents of the National Intelligence Center -- the secret police -- upon signing a call for a general strike of protest against the government of President Augusto Pinochet. Using the special powers granted to the government to act outside the courts, the government imposed the same punishment of banishment on five other dissident union leaders who also called for a national strike.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN -- The World Bank has granted a $128 million loan to the highway directorate to reconstruct approximately 600 km of highways. [Summary] [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 4 Jun 83 p 7 PY]

GOLD, SILVER PRODUCTION FIGURES -- The National Mining Enterprise, ENAMI, has reported that fine gold production rose 29 percent in 1982 and that the (Las Ventanes) metal processing plant turned out 4,049 kg of gold, 96,979 kg of silver, and 14,711 kg of selenium in 1982. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jun 83 PY]

SPANISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- The new Spanish ambassador to Chile, Miguel Solano Aza, has presented his credentials to President Augusto Pinochet. [Summary] [Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 23 Jun 83 p 5 PY]

MARINE TALKS MAY BE RESUMED WITH VENEZUELA

PA281701 Paris AFP in Spanish 2057 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Bogota, 27 Jun (AFP) -- Today the Colombian Government announced that it will make a final effort to achieve a negotiated solution to the dispute on marine and submarine areas with Venezuela. Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda said that "we must seek another opportunity for a new process of direct negotiations." However, he noted that this mechanism will not be possible until the new Venezuelan Government takes office in 1984.

Lloreda's statement came in reaction to the statement by former Colombian Liberal President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen in Caracas over the weekend. Lopez Michelsen said that Colombia and Venezuela should try to resume their bilateral talks on the subject, and that if these talks have no positive results, Colombia could ask for the implementation of the 1939 Arbitration Treaty.

Lloreda also said that there is growing Colombian national awareness regarding the dispute over the marine and submarine areas with Venezuela, and therefore, "this final attempt to hold talks on the subject is worthwhile."

The Colombian-Venezuelan negotiations were suspended in October, 1980; due to a unilateral decision of President Luis Herrera's government, according to former Foreign Minister Lemos Simmonds.

PEACE COMMISSION ASKS REBELS FOR GUARANTEES

PA282152 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Today the peace commission unexpectedly announced that dialogue with the guerrillas will not be continued until it is certain that progress is being made in the process of achieving peace.

Peace Commission President John Agudelo Rios said that the commission will hold new meetings with the guerrillas only if prior agendas, guaranteeing that progress will be made, are agreed upon.

Some criticism of the commission has recently been leveled by those who believe the guerrillas have not been sincere in expressing willingness to surrender their arms.

Agudelo Rios disclosed that, for the moment, no direct contacts have been made to seek talks in the short term with any guerrilla group, but he indicated that he hopes to have the opportunity to continue the contacts with the guerrillas, provided they produce results.

Agudelo Rios, while admitting there are still difficulties, indicated that they are being overcome as the resources are being obtained to pursue the public works projects that were promised in the areas affected by violence until now.

In summary, the peace commission is now asking the guerrillas for a guarantee before resuming the dialogue.

FARC COLUMN TAKES OVER TOWN, KILLS THREE

PA292121 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 26 Jun 83 p 1

[By Jairo Adolfo Calvache]

[Text] Popayan -- A column from the 8th FARC front took over the town of Santa Ana in the municipality of Toribio. After executing police inspector Sofonias Burgos Castano and farmers Parmenides and Uriel Guamanga, the column fled toward the mountains. The authorities have reported that it consisted of 50 men.

5 M-19 MEMBERS CAPTURED, WEAPONS SEIZED

PA292023 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Jun 83 p 3-A

[By Fernando Ortiz Alvear]

[Text] Cali, 22 Jun -- five members of an M-19 [19 April Movement] cell were captured during an operation in the neighboring municipality of Yumbo. Several weapons were seized from these seditious elements. The subversives captured by the authorities have been identified as Carlos Ayala Gutierrez, Carlos Enrique Munoz Bonilla, Luis Carlos Cortes, William Velasco, and Fernando Arias Millan

M-19 Training Command Dismantled

PA292209 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Jun 83 p 6-A

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Excerpt] An M-19 [19 April Movement] training command that had been operating in Bogota was dismantled yesterday by members of the DAS [Administrative Department of Security], who managed to capture two of its leaders. This squad belonged to the Roberto Montoyo Command. The operation was conducted at a home in Las Granjas Neighborhood, in northern Bogota, where the group had rented a room to store war material and propaganda.

The group consisted of seven people, two of whom were detained. Their identities have not been disclosed so as not to hinder investigations.

The house in question is No 81-60, 76-A Street. This newspaper has learned that the guerrillas used to meet on weekends to recruit and train future M-19 members.

U.S. MARIJUANA-CARRYING PLANE CRASHES, 2 DIE

PA301310 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Uniro Acevedo reports from Santa Marta that a U.S.-registered plane crashed at a farm in Salamina Corregimiento, (Pibijay) Municipality, in southern Magdalena Department. The plane's crew died.

The police have reported that the plane illegally entered the country and was transporting valuable marihuana cargo. The El Socorro farm is owned by Malvina Serrano, who reported the accident to the authorities. The plane caught fire and was completely destroyed; the two crewmen were totally burned as a result of the fire. Their remains are at the San Rafael de Fundacion Hospital morgue.

The Magdalena police do not yet know the plane's registry number, nor have they been able to identify the crewmen.

BRIEFS

NEW POLITICAL PARTY -- General Alvaro Valencia Tovar, a former presidential candidate, and Camilo Llinas Angulo, former deputy communications minister, have organized the Movement for National Integration [Movimiento de Integracion Nacional -- MIN], which will seek to participate in the country's political life. The movement will be launched in Bogota in a few days. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 22 Jun 83 p 3 PA]

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION -- The first of several groups of congressmen scheduled to go abroad will leave Colombia on 23 June, headed by Bernardo Guerra Serva, president of of the Senate. They will visit Poland, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Korea [not further identified] during a trip lasting approximately 20 days. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Jun 83 p 11-A PA]

AGREEMENT WITH CANADA -- Douglas Valentine, Canadian ambassador to Colombia, has signed an assistance agreement for the reconstruction of Popayan. The Canadian Government will build an administrative center in Popayan at a cost of $594,000. [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 83 PA]

PRESIDENT DENIES RESIGNATIONS, CABINET CRISIS

PY301925 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Today President Belaunde Terry denied the rumors of a cabinet crisis, and Fisheries Minister Fortunato Quesada explained that he has not resigned from his post. These statements were made at the end of a ceremony held in homage to Peruvian martyr (Jose Olaya), after which the president mixed with the crowd which showed him their affection.

[Begin recording] [Belaunde] I think it is important to note the great number of persons that have gathered here and the great affection with which they have received me; I have toured the (Malecon de Chorrillos) on foot and have received signs of affection which have really touched me.

[Journalist] There are rumors of a cabinet crisis; are they true?

[Belaunde] We cannot talk about a cabinet crisis because for this we would need Mr Schwalb's resignation and that is something that is almost impossible. As you know, this is a two-party cabinet elected by the people and not established on a whim. Moreover, I have great faith in Minister Schwalb and my ministers.

[Journalist] Mr. Minister, there are a lot of rumors about your resignation which would cause a cabinet crisis.

[Quesada] I think that the president has already been asked the same question and he answered that that would not be the right thing to do on the Fisherman's Day. I think the people have given me a smile as a sign of support, so there is no such resignation. Let us take advantage of this day in which we celebrate the day of martyr (Jose Olaya), Saint Peter and Saint Paul, hoping that they bless the development of our fishing sector, to announce that, as of Monday, Peru will start a new activity: the fishing of squid.

LABOR LEADERS COMMENT ON GRADOS' RESIGNATION

PY291944 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Leaders of the central labor organizations and of the independent and rank-and-file unions have termed Alfonso Grados Bertorini's resignation from the Labor Ministry as an indication of the aggravation of the country's economic crisis and the disintegration of the current government.

(Valentin Pachus), deputy secretary general of the CGTP [General Confederation of Peruvian Workers] has said that the steering committee of that organization believes that Grados' departure is a result of the disintegration of the present regime, which only manages to repress and does not solve the serious economic problems of the people and the workers. The departing minister had nothing to offer to the union movement, as he had lost moral authority by backing an economic policy increasingly aggressive toward the workers and the people.

According to (Nino Perez Zamora), secretary general of the National Labor Confederation, there are four reasons for Grados Bertorini's failure. He had lost credibility among the workers and their union organizations. During his tenure, the strikes, marches, and other struggles by the workers outnumbered any of those recorded in recent times. The tripartite system that he had advocated was false and the union organizations unveiled this because of his leanings favoring the employers. Lastly, he generated an unprecedented labor force stagnation.

In turn, Victor Cuadros, top leader for the Federation of Mineworkers and Metalworkers of Peru, noted that for the thousands of mineworkers who are starting a nationwide strike the memory of Grados Bertorini will always be an unhappy one. Because of his lack of authority and his wavering position, he was unable to cope with the greatest problems with which the Canaria, Cata Acari and El Aguila mines are plagued at present.

MINERS BEGIN INDEFINITE NATIONAL STRIKE

PY291705 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0154 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 28 Jun (EFE) -- Several thousand Peruvian miners today began an indefinite general strike in support of unemployed workers of three mines that were closed several months ago.

Thus far there are no reliable figures on the observance of the strike, which was called by the National Federation of Mine Workers (FNTM).

While the sponsors of the strike report that 70,000 workers of small- and medium-sized mining enterprises have joined the strike, other reports indicate that the 3,000 workers of the Hierroperu Mine, Ica Department, have refused to join the strike.

The general strike was decreed by the FNTM in support of workers of the "Canaria," "Cata Acari" and "El Aguila" mines who have been unemployed for several months following the closure of the mines.

Some 4,000 unemployed miners and their families are living in Lima on private charity, working occasionally as street vendors.

The miner's confederation has already decreed partial national strike twice before, in September 1982 and February 1983, in support of the unemployed miners. However, the stoppage that began today is the first indefinite strike decreed by the FNTM.

The strike began on the first day in office of Patricio Ricketts Rey de Castro, the new Peruvian labor minister, who was sworn in today. Rey de Castro replaces Alfonso Grados Bertorini.

Miners' leaders believe that the strike will become general over the next few days.

Labor Ministry Says Strike Failed

PY291712 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The Labor and Social Security Ministry has reported that the intended mineworkers strike failed. Almost 100 percent of the work force at the mines appeared as usual at their jobs today, without joining the general indefinite strike called by the so-called National Mineworkers and Metalworkers Federation.

$1 BILLION LOAN OBTAINED BY CENTRAL BANK

PY290153 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 19 Jun 83 p A-4

[Text] Peru has obtained a $1 billion foreign credit which, in addition to the future agreements with the Paris Club, will assure Peru's foreign credit commitments for the rest of this year and for 1984.

This was announced yesterday by the president of the Central Reserve Bank, Richard Webb, upon his return from New York and Washington which were the sites of negotiations with 275 creditor banks and the World Bank.

Webb noted that transactions for $800 million will be achieved through an agreement that must be signed either this month or in the first week in July, while another $200 million will be derived from a structural adjustment credit [credito de ajuste structural] granted by the World Bank. He added that half of the $800 million credit will be used to refinance foreign debt obligations and for the payments of those obligations due next year with the commercial banking sector. The other part of the loan will be used in the government's public investment program.

Webb noted that these resources will be invested in those works that will yield high incomes in the short term on the basis of an economic and social point of view, and that those works that take time will be postponed. Moreover, he said that the provincial development projects, among which are rehabilitation programs in Piura, Tumbes, and Ayacucho, will be considered first.

According to Webb, the whole amount made up of the $1 billion that has been recently obtained and the agreements to be achieved with creditor banks through the Paris Club has assured credit commitments for this year and for 1984. He said: "With this, we feel better and we can work better."

Concerning the national banking situation, he said that it is not as it is expected to be, but he said that there are no banks facing a dangerous situation. He noted that the banking system is very solid and, for the time being, it is well controlled. He added that there are banks that are making efforts to improve their financial situation, and that the Central Reserve Bank and the banking control institution are coordinating their efforts to grant them support.

Regarding the possibility of an arms race in the Southern Cone in view of the purchase of the "Hermes" aircraft carrier by Chile, he said that an arms race would be disastrous and therefore, it should be avoided.

COMMUNIST LEADER PREVENTED FROM VISITING PRAGUE

PY282014 Lima EL DIARIO MARKA in Spanish 20 Jun 83 p 5

[Excerpt] Isidoro Gamarra, president of the CGTP [General Confederation of Peruvian Workers] and member of the Political Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party was arrested night before last at Jorge Chavez Airport, when he was about to board the plane to fly to Prague, Czechoslovakia, for the Congress for Peace, Life, and Against Nuclear Weapons to be held in that city 21-26 June.

Gamarra, 78, was arrested after he said farewell to his family and friends and after he complied with the visa checks at the police booth at the airport.

Gamarra Ramirez Released

PY292031 Lima EL OBSERVADOR in Spanish 22 Jun 83 p 3

[Excerpt] Ididoro Gamarra Ramirez, president of the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers and member of the Political Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, was released last night after being arrested on charges of disturbing the peace.

Gamarra and Baldomero Valenzuela, president of the Popular Democratic Union, were charged with disturbing the peace and material damage against the state, which -- according to the charges -- took place during the strikes carried out in November 1981 [as published] and March 1983. Judge Jose Mieses Vargas of the 19th Court ordered Gamarra's release. He was being held in state security despite his 78 years of age and a lung illness.

INVESTIGATIVE POLICE ARREST SHINING PATH LEADERS

PY301805 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 16 Jun 83 p 4

[Text] The top political-military chief of Shining Path's metropolitan Lima regional committee has been captured by detectives of the Antisubversive Police Division [DIPAS] of the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] general state security department.

According to the investigations, it was Edgard Lizano Zarzaburu, 22, alias "Comrade Anibal," who planned and led the terrorist actions carried out on 23 May at several places in Greater Lima. During the same raid, the police managed to capture Alfonso Vilchex Gutierrex, alias "Comrade Isaias," who was in charge of the group responsible for the Bayer S.A. factory blaze.

A DIPAS PIP officer pointed out that both detainees had participated in other terrorist actions that had previously taken place in provinces of Lima Department.

It has also been learned that PIP has captured the person who planned the attack on the Civil Guard outpost in Nana which took place last year. He is said to be a person with a physical handicap in the right leg, and was responsible for the subversive activities in the shantytowns of metropolitan Lima.

PRESIDENT ALVAREZ SUSPENDS TRIP TO BRAZIL

PY302126 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso has told El Espectador that President Gregorio Alvarez's trip to Brazil has been suspended because of Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo's health condition. The trip was scheduled for 11 and 12 July 1983.

POLITICAL-MILITARY TALKS STALEMATED ON SUBVERSION

PY292023 Paris AFP in Spanish 1409 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Montevideo, 28 Jun (AFP) -- Talks between representatives of the political parties and the armed forces, seeking the redemocratization of Uruguay, have arrived at a dangerous stalemate. This has provoked anxiety and uneasiness among the participants who at the end of the deliberations on Monday appeared rather grim and had frowns on their faces.

While the military representatives stated through General Julio Cesar Rapela, president of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission [COMASPO], that very little was achieved, several politicians who felt that it was a step backwards expressed pessimism because the military refuse to accept this as a negotiation and remain immovable on certain things. The biggest disagreements focused on the definition of the state of subversion to be included in the future constitution which comprises civil liberties, rights, duties, and individual guarantees. The politicians' position in this regard differs completely from that of the military. The tremendous effort demanded by these negotiations made the deliberations held yesterday more extensive than the six previous meetings. According to political sources, fiery exchanges were recorded during the meeting. This caused difficulties and slowed things down.

It was learned that the politicians jointly presented a document proposing a number of alternatives to the military position regarding the deadlines and the manner in which the state of subversion will be established in the future, and also regarding the period after which the detainees must be placed at the disposal of the judge. This proposal, which COMASPO members promised to study, was termed more flexible than the ideas proposed by the military. This is especially so regarding deadlines and the government quorum of the future congress needed for approving or rejecting the state of subversion.

The politicians feel that instead of including the state of subversion as a component element of a constitutional article, it should be included in another article which sets forth executive branch prerogatives for establishing the state when quick security measures are needed, but only in cases of internal unrest. Thus this article would take on a different appearance. It would exclusively refer to the state of war and to what could be a state of subversion or emergency in which all guarantees are established for congressional control.

Regarding the congressional quorum for making decisions regarding the state of subversion, the politicians feel that it should require a simple majority, while the military want a three-fifths majority, a proposal already included in the constitutional amendment proposal rejected in 1980 in a plebiscite.

At the end of the meeting, Colorado Party representative Enrique Tarigo expressed his disappointment. He said the armed forces show no flexibility and have no negotiating spirit. I think the armed forces are looking at the constitution through the keyhole of subversion and blunder over the basic concept, Tarigo stated. He reaffirmed that the political parties were ready to pay the price for a return to the institutional process, amending the constitution, but not destroying it or including subjects in it which are not appropriate or that do not reflect the real feelings of the people.

Tarigo added that yesterday was a bad day, perhaps because it was 27 June, (10th anniversary of the seizure of power by the military. Although he stressed the fact that an agreement is still remote, he added that Monday, on resuming the dialogue, since it will be 4 July, could be a good day.

Before leaving the site of the meetings, the political leaders held a brief intraparty meeting and decided to hold another meeting within the next few days to adjust the position to be taken to the next stage of negotiations.

17 COMMUNIST YOUTH INDICTED BY MILITARY COURT

PY300308 Paris AFP in Spanish 0012 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Montevideo, 29 Jun (AFP) -- Tonight an official communique reported that 17 university students who are members of the outlawed Communist Party Youth Union have been indicted by a Uruguayan Military Court for conducting subversive activities. According to the official communique, the university students proselytized followers through indoctrination classes, drafted and distributed subversive propaganda material, and participated in painting walls and throwing leaflets in the streets [volanteadas callejeras]. A few days ago, eight persons, one of them an Argentine, were also indicted by the military courts for their involvement in a subversive activities.

Last Monday, on the 10th anniversary of the military-civilian process that is presently governing Uruguay, the clandestine Communist Youth Union organized a demonstration, which was almost exclusively carried out by students, along Montevideo's main avenue.

However, the persons who were indicted were arrested sometime before and even some political parties that are recognized in the country had submitted claims in their favor. At present, those political parties that are legally recognized and the military are discussing a series of constitutional amendments, and right now there are sharp disagreements regarding subjects such as subversion, individual freedoms, and rights.

Police Chief Warns Against Demonstrations

PY292304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Montevideo, 28 Jun (AFP) -- Tonight the police chief, Colonel Washington Varela, warned that the Uruguayan police will not overlook, but will act firmly and with determination, to counter demonstrations that may take place. This remark was accompanied by an official acknowledgement of the demonstration staged by workers and students who marched yesterday through Montevideo's main avenue chanting slogans demanding bread and freedom.

The police chief reported that the demonstration had been organized by the outlawed Union of Young Communists [UJC], and urged people to ponder the possible consequences of such events. According to Varela, most of the students participating in the demonstration were accompanied by their parents, to whom the warning was particularly addressed.

The protest demonstration, the fifth staged over the past months, took place on the 10th anniversary of the advent of the current civilian-military process and was simultaneous with the talks that are being held by representatives of the recognized political parties and the armed forces, aimed at the country's redemocratization.

These talks focus on a number of amendments to the present constitution, one of most sensitive points currently discussed by the two sides being the state of subversion and individual rights, duties, and guarantees.

The police chief also noted the prosecution by military courts of six students who are connected with the UJC. Last week, eight persons, one of them of Argentine nationality, were also prosecuted for engaging in subversive activities. Varela assured, however, that the people involved in yesterday's demonstration will not be prosecuted by the military courts and that no investigations or detentions will be made.

WHEAT IN SHORT SUPPLY; ARGENTINE IMPORTS BEGUN

PY301810 Paris AFP in Spanish 2003 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Montevideo, 29 Jun (AFP) -- Today the Wheat Mill Owners Association [Camara de Molineros] announced in Montevideo that Uruguay, despite being a country with a grain-producing tradition, will have to import 90,000 metric tons of wheat in order to meet the domestic market demand over the next 4 months. The present short supply of wheat is due to lean crops and prior sales commitments with Iran.

To meet the demand produced by the milling of flour, approximately 16,000 metric tons per month, Urugay will buy 17,000 metric tons from Argentina, of which 2,500 have already been received. The price paid for this purchase was approximately $142.50 per metric ton, while Uruguayan shipments to Iran were negotiated at $154 per metric ton.

Over the next few months, the association spokesmen said, new purchases will be made until the targeted 90,000 metric tons are completed, before the grain harvest becomes available on the market.

BRIEFS

BEEF EXPORT TO EGYPT -- Egypt has purchased 5,000 metric tons of Uruguayan frozen boneless beef at $1,730 per ton. Uruguay, through the National Meat Institute (INAC), was the successful bidder at the tender called by Egypt on 14 June, as reported by INAC. Delivery has been slated for September 1983. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 20 Jun 83 PY]

WOOL EXPORTS DOWN -- During the shearing season, 1 October to 31 May, Uruguay has exported wool and byproducts worth $28,631,709. This means a 1.2 percent drop from the past shearing season. Leading buyers are Iran, the USSR, the FRG, and the PRC. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 20 Jun 83 PY]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL -- Today Uruguay and Israel signed a cultural agreement at the Foreign Ministry. The ceremony was attended by the Foreign minister, the minister of education and culture and Israel's ambassador to Uruguay. The agreement encompasses exchanges in the fields of culture (artists, exhibits), education (scholarships), and science and technology (nonconventional energy sources). [Summary] [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Jun 83 PY]

FINANCE MINISTER SOSA COMMENTS ON FOREIGN DEBT

FL301132 Bridgetown CANA in English 1106 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Caracas, June 30, CANA-REUTER -- Venezuela's Finance Minister Arturo Sosa said he is committed to reaching agreement within 90 days on his plan to reschedule 16.3 billion dollars of foreign debts.

Sosa, who this week formally requested a 90-day extension on the suspension of foreign debt principal repayments till the end of September, said he intends to reschedule the debt without excessively strict terms from the International Monetary Fund.

Sosa was addressing a congress committee on progress in rescheduling talks and his request for 2.8 billion dollars in funds from the IMF. Banks have insisted on an IMF programme as a condition for rescheduling. Sosa said a mission will arrive in Caracas on July 10 to discuss Venezuela's request for a 1.1 billion dollar credit from the IMF's Compensatory Financing Facility, CFF. He said Venezuela wants help from the IMF but without high conditionality, and that "While I am finance minister this possibility does not exist."

Sosa said there is a fundamental difference between the economic situation of Venezuela and that of Brazil and Mexico, pointing out that his government is not seeking fresh money.

Sosa said Venezuela's foreign reserves rose to 10 billion dollars by the end of last week, of which 4.5 billion were liquid. He said also that recent estimates put total public sector foreign debt at 25.3 billion dollars, three billion dollars less than the 28.6 billion restimated for end 1982.

So far this year the government has repaid 1.25 billion dollars, Sosa said, and the total has been lowered by a further 1.2 billion corresponding to loan guarantees to public agencies by state banks which had resulted in a duplication in the accounts.

SEPULVEDA TO HOLD TALKS WITH UK'S HOWE, SWEDES

FL290200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2135 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Seeking greater stability in the oil market, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor will meet today with his British counterpart, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretariat announced.

The two officials will exchange views on the outstanding international problems and the prospects for bilateral relations in the political, economic, and cultural areas.

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat said that Great Britain and Mexico had maintained outstanding relations during the last 5 years, although in 1982 the balance of trade had been unfavorable for Mexico.

Sepulveda will be in London for 48 hours and then pay a visit to Sweden, where he will explain the Mexican thesis on peace, disarmament, human rights, and the establishment of a new world economic order when he meets with Lennart Bodstrom, chief of Sweden's diplomatic affairs [name and title as received].

The Foreign Secretariat said the Swedish Government had stressed the need to find political and not military solutions to the problem in Central America since the causes of the regional crisis "stem from economic and social disparities."

Political agreement between Mexico and Sweden has been beneficial to their economic cooperation. In 1982, trade decreased due to Mexico's economic situation; however, bilateral relations in that field have had a positive trend over the last decade and the prospects for economic cooperation between Mexico and Sweden have been described as "promising."

Statements on C.A. in London

FL292240 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2130 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, who is in London, England, today called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Central America in order to achieve peace in the region, according to a report aired by Mexican commercial television stations.

The foreign secretary expressed opposition to the policy [as received] advanced by the United States, the so-called domino theory, under which the triumphant revolution in one Central American country would lead other countries to the same path.

According to the television broadcast, Sepulveda Amor reiterated the Mexican Government's promise to protect Guatemalan refugees on Mexican soil and said his government would assist those desiring to return to their homeland.

The diplomat described his visit to Great Britain as positive. During his meetings with various British officials, among them Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, he discussed other issues regarding the international political situation, bilateral relations, and economic affairs.

Sepulveda Amor concluded his visit to London today. He met there with Mexican ambassadors accredited in Eastern and Western Europe.

GUATEMALAN ENVOY ON REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES

FL291123 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2205 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Guatemalan Government offers guarantees to that country's citizens in exile in Chiapas, Mexico, so that they may return home without any pressure, Guatemalan Ambassador Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro has asserted.

He stressed that Guatemalan refugees in Mexico may return to their country without the need of any law or specific protection because President Efrain Rios Montt's administration is willing to give economic aid to the natives so that they may return to Guatemalan territory.

He referred to his country's relations with Mexico, terming them normal, and added that they will strengthen in the commercial field to overcome the economic difficulties affecting the two nations.

Likewise, he mentioned that his government has undertaken a political reopening with a call for elections during the second half of next year as soon as a national assembly writes a new constitution.

Asked about rumors in journalistic circles that he might resign his post, Mendez Montenegro denied the possibility of resigning his country's representation, and affirmed that his relations with the Guatemalan president are cordial and harmonious.

In recent days it was reported in Guatemala that because of the cool relations between Rios Montt and Mendez Montenegro, the latter would soon resign his post as ambassador.

REPATRIATION OF GUATEMALAN REFUGEES DENIED

FL291716 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2245 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Mexico, 28 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Government today denied that it intended to repatriate Guatemalan refugees who have settled in the State of Chiapas, located in the southeast of the country.

Following talks between the Mexican Government and representatives of the office of the UN High Commission for Refugees, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat said in a press release that there is no basis to the statement that the refugees are going to be repatriated.

The talks were chaired by Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Alfonso Rosenzweig Dias and Under Secretary of Government Jorge Carrillo Olea and by Oldrich Haselman, the High Commission's regional director for America and Europe.

PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID'S REMARKS NOTED BY HAVANA

FL301416 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] In the northern border city of Matamoros, the Mexican chief of state said the United States should specifically dismantle its exaggerated commercial protectionism, which affects international economic justice.

The statement by President de la Madrid appeared in the front pages of the capital's dailies. He further stated that Mexico can no longer continue to borrow more to pay for imports nor do we want to, because we are honorable people who do not like to live off loans.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CONTADORA EFFORT, PASTORA

PA301442 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Bolivia has offered to serve as the venue for a meeting where peaceful actions on behalf of Central America would be defined. Bolivia has also termed the Contadora Group's efforts a virtual failure. Regarding this, Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III has commented:

[Begin Amado recording] Regarding the news about the Bolivian foreign minister's statements, I would say two things: First, any support, any effort, any opinion expressed at the international level in connection with a pacification effort is positive. We have always agreed that if the entire international community expressed its concern over the Central American crisis and the death and violence (?in those nations), the parties involved would feel much more obliged toward the international community to find a solution to the crisis.

Second, these peace efforts can never be termed failures because they are neither channeled, designed, nor conceived to include special solutions; (?so they can't be) described as either imported or improvised. These efforts are made to enable the involved parties to overcome the crisis in a suitable climate and within a framework of dialogue and understanding.

The efforts that Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama have been making -- which are known internationally as the Contadora Group efforts -- are far from being a failure. On the contrary, these efforts have been fully endorsed by the international community. Even more important, they have been accepted by the Central American countries, which are the ones with the conflicts. In a very noble and realistic way, they are trying to overcome the crisis through dialogue, even though we know that there is far more violence than dialogue. [end recording]

(?As for the rumor) that Panama would receive Commander Cero, Eden Pastora, should he request permission to enter the country, the foreign minister indicated: [Begin Amado recording] As in the case of any other person, it is important to know what this gentlemen's intentions are: Does he want a place where he can live in peace, or a territory that he can use as a base for his political activities. These fundamental and very important questions must be answered before such a decision can be made. To say yes or no hastily is to reach groundless and unimportant conclusions.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON BOLIVIAN STATEMENT

PA301805 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Wilfi Jimenez]

[Text] An authorized Panamanian Foreign Ministry spokesman has described as "hasty and out of context" the Bolivian statement regarding the Contadora Group.

The official, who asked LA PRENSA not to disclose his name, drew attention to a "dangerous pressure" that "political groups foreign to the region" are trying to exert.

The Foreign Ministry reaction followed an announcement by Bolivian Foreign Minister Marcial Tamayo, who said that his country had agreed to be the site of a Socialist International meeting promoted by Felip Gonzalez, Willy Brandt and Francois Mitterrand in order to determine "actions for peace" in Central America, in "view of the Contadora Group failure."

The official denied that the efforts have failed and reported that the third meeting of Central American foreign ministers with those of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, which make up the Contadora Group, will be held in our country in late July.

He added that since January, when the Contadora Group efforts began, the foreign ministers of the four countries have handled the Central American situation with "firm steps, aware that the explosive situation in the region cannot be solved by them or anybody in the short term."

In conclusion, he recalled the international support the Contadora Group has received and praised, "the extraordinary difference" between negotiations among nations, as carried out by the Contadora foreign ministers, and "the dangerous pressure which political sectors foreign to the region are trying to exert."

HAVANA NOTES CONTADORA GROUP'S NEXT MEETING

FL302205 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2014 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Jose Montano, adviser for the Panamanian foreign minister, announced that the next meeting of the Contadora Group will be at the end of July in the city of Panama. The group made up by Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, was formed last January to study the complex picture prevailing in Central America and its effects on the stability of that region. The members of the Contadora Group have urged Central American countries to relax tensions and create a lasting climate of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect through dialogue and negotiations.

CONATO, GOVERNMENT REACH AGREEMENT; STRIKE ENDS

PA291234 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Jun 83 p 1

[By Vladimir Sandoval]

[Excerpt] At midnight, CONATO [National Council of Organized Workers] issued a communique suspending the strike that today would have been on its second day. The decision was made after an agreement was reached among the representatives of the national government, the business sectors in CONEP [National Council of Private Enterprises], the Chamber of Commerce and Trade Union of Panamanian Industrialists [SIP], and the CONATO leaders.

According to the agreement, a tripartite commission will be appointed to evaluate the possible reforms to the Labor Code and the housing laws.

Prior to the agreement, the CONATO leaders had described the national strike as relatively successful. Other sectors described the action as "a total failure," since work was almost totally paralyzed only in the banana region and in the capital of Colon Province. Among the workers, scant support for the strike was attributed to the rank and file's rejection of the current CONATO leaders.

HONDURAS, NICARAGUA IN VERBAL CLASH AT UNCTAD

PA300159 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1731 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (EFE) -- Today Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca described Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica's behavior at the sixth UNCTAD as "shameful, regrettable and false." The Central American conflict surfaced yesterday at the Sixth UNCTAD when Paz Barnica said, in the course of an exclusive statement for this agency, that Nicaragua wants a generalized war in Central America, in order to avoid its domestic difficulties.

As a result of this charge, the Nicaraguan side immediately called a news conference, which was attended by many journalists and by a Honduran delegate to UNCTAD. According to Martinex Cuenca, "it is absolutely silly" to use this international forum, "where Latin American unity should be sought," "to attack Nicaragua, without even defining one's own economic position."

When EFE remainded him that Paz Barnica had also criticized the United States, Martinez Cuenca answered that this was "an effort to save face, given the reality of a country like Honduras, which is being intervened in and which acts in accordance with the dictates of its masters. It is the stance adopted by one who is satisfied with crumbs."

On the subject of the installation of a Honduran military base in Puerto Castilla (Honduras), the Nicaraguan minister said that it was "established essentially to attack my country" and "to train Salvadoran soldiers for repression." Martinez Cuenca stressed that neither the Honduran nor the Nicaraguan people are interested in a conflict, but that "that country's masters" do not want Managua and Tegucigalpa to sign a treaty of nonaggression because "they would have to dismantle the aggressive operation that has been installed across from our border."

He also criticized the U.S. Administration and announced that the GATT has been asked to organize a special group to study the drastic reduction -- 80 percent -- in U.S. sugar purchases from Nicaragua. Managua alleges that this was done for "political reasons."

"Since the prospect of obtaining anything at UNCTAD is very dim, we shall see whether in the developed countries' arena -- the GATT -- they will answer our demand," the Nicaraguan minister said.

Nicaragua, which yesterday became the 53d country to ratify the common fund of raw materials, endorses the Contadora Group's effort, the Nicaraguan minister indicated.

Martinez Cuenca added that, contrary to what the Honduran foreign secretary -- whom he described as being "totally dissociated from reality" -- said yesterday, Honduras is "a country that has been intervened in by the United States and that is being used to create a conflict in Central America."

The Nicaraguan official denied that his country maintains an inflexible stand in its relationship with Honduras, noting that the inflexible ones are "the masters of Honduras, who direct its international policy." He also offered to accept the UN Secretary Council's resolution, in an effort "to east the situation between our countries."

Martinez Cuenca has seen no substantive advances at the sixth UNCTAD with regard to anything of interest to Latin America.

The fundamental thing here, he said, is not to break the unity of the Group of 77 (Africa, Asia and Latin America), an indirect reference to a proposal for support for Nicaragua that was only partially successful at this international forum.

Martinez Cuenca termed Paz Barnica "malevolent" when referring to the latter's charges in connection with the death of two LOS ANGELES TIMES journalists near the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. "They were two friends loyal to the truth of the struggle that is currently being waged in Central America. One of them even published a book with Ernesto Cardenal, one of the members of the FSLN Directorate," Martinez Cuenca explained.

Later, he said ironically that his government wants to learn more about antitank grenade launchers that can reach objectives almost 4 km away -- the dead journalists' distance from the Nicaraguan border -- because "we do not have them, though perhaps the CIA does."

COSTA RICA

EXILES SAY SANDINISTS HAVE TERRORISM PLAN

PA301415 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Nicaraguan exile organizations have reported that the Sandino-communists have a terrorist plan that was discovered due to the carelessness of Rodrigo Cuadra, who exploded the bomb after pressing its [word indistinct].

The Costa Rican Government must be alert because the Sandino-communists are planning to end the peace that the citizens enjoy by murdering people such as Alfredo Robelo [announcer corrects himself] Alfonso Robelo, Eden Pastora, and many other Nicaraguans who oppose the Marxist-Leninist commanders.

(?Centeno) Pastora, one of the exiled Nicaraguans, denied claims by the Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, who said that terrorism began in this country with the entry of counterrevolutionaries. Pastora explained that terrorism began when [Humberto] Ortega Saavedra murdered a civil guardsman [on 23 December 1969].

EL SALVADOR

FMLN ACCUSED OF HANGING 13 WAR PRISONERS

PA010109 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Jun 83 p 32

[Text] FMLN members hanged 13 soldiers of Detachment No 5 headquartered in Tejutepeque. Their bodies were found hanging from trees in Rosario Perico canton, Tenancingo jurisdiction, Cuscatlan Department.

The report was made by the Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA]. Although they had numerical superiority during an attack on an armed forces infantry unit attached to the Cojutepeque garrison, the 13 soldiers surrendered because they thought it was impossible to resist. According to the COPREFA communique, the extremists' attitude was the opposite of what the soldiers expected when they surrendered.
They thought their lives would be spared.

COPREPA comments that this new action, which adds to two similar cases -- one in (Quebrada Seca), San Vicente, on 25 May and the other in the Tenancingo itself -- has provoked great indignation among the military and in the security corps, as well as in the country's popular sectors because of the excessive savagery displayed by the subversives.

Yesterday, two more FMLN fighters deserted and surrendered to the authorities in Berlin. The extremists has forcibly recruited these FMLN fighters when they occupied Berlin. The deserters thought the leftist groups had no future or even the slighest hope of achieving victory; they therefore opted to surrender themselves and their weapons.

FMLN IMPOSES 'MARTIAL LAW' ON FPL MILITANTS

PA301532 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1459 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The FMLN General Command has imposed martial law on the militants of the People's Liberation Forces (FPL) that operate in northern Chalatenango, 90 km from San Salvador, the Army reported today.

The Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) stated in a communique that the FMLN Command has imposed "the repressive measure, which includes disarming many of its companeros and restricting their movements at given hours."

It added that this decision was made by [Joaquin] Villalobos to "try to counter the nonconformity of the FPL members since FPL leaders Melida Anaya Montes was assassinated and Salvador Cayetano Carpio committed suicide in Nicaragua.

More on Restrictions

PA302258 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Jun 83 p 30

["Last Night's Events" column]

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] has reported that the FMLN has established a sort of martial law on the People's Liberation Forces [FPL].

According to the COPREFA spokesman, the FMLN, whose top leader is terrorist Joaquin Villalobos, has come out against the FPL's activities throughout Chalatenango Department and has imposed restrictions on the movement of FPL members.

The so-called "martial law" restricts the mobility of the FPL members on express orders from Commander Joaquin Villalobos, who has assumed command following the death of Salvador Cayetano Carpio and Commander Ana Maria, whose true name was Melida Anaya Montes. Carpio and Ana Maria were killed by their comrades of the FMLN, whose leaders reside in Nicaragua and other places in the Americas.

In another communqiue, the COPREFA stresses that, for the first time, the "Human Rights Commission," whose most important leader was Marianela Garcia Diaz, has asked the FMLN to spare the life of Colonel Francisco Adolfo Castillo and to release him. This military man, who was deputy defense minister, has been in the hands of FMLN extremists since 17 June 1982.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT INSTALLS SUPREME ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL

PA301915 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1709 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Speech by Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt at a ceremony to swear in the members of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal at the Supreme Court in Guatemala City -- live]

[Text] Your excellencies, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, ministers of state, president and members of the State Council, members of the diplomatic corps, ladies and gentlemen:

We are attending the installation of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal to show the Guatemalans that the government's aim is to shape a de jure state whose legal order will defend the common good and protect individual rights and the institutionalized collective bodies.

The Supreme Electoral Tribunal is a body whose autonomy and integration respond to the need, desires, and ideals of Guatemalans, since it will guarantee the people's will expressed at the ballot boxes and will watch to ensure that the citizens' vote will be a true instrument of decision to elect their rulers.

We have made the decision to guide the Guatemalans toward an authentic democratic system that is based on right and protected by law, a system in which the court, magistrates, and judges, rather than interested people or the whim of those who rule, will judge the validity of the electoral processes.

The Supreme Electoral Tribunal that we are establishing today is not subordinate to any authority. It is a new power that will defend a right and a cause that are not anyone's gift but which belong to the free men and the peoples who are worthy of having a sovereign nation. Naturally, such a sovereignty is closely linked to our responsibility as citizens, and with it to the demand for the fulfillment of our obligations, including the defense of our institutions.

The honorable magistrates who today take office as the first officials of this institution will begin a process of electoral honesty that will be historic, and that will strengthen the future. We know they are guarantors not only of the people's hope but of the democratization process that Guatemala needs.

The Supreme Electoral Tribunal is a power that will watch to ensure respect for the people's will without fear or manipulation and intervention from outside forces. Therefore, we can state that Guatemala now has a supervisory power over the electoral process that will protect the Guatemalans' vote and that will safeguard the cornerstone of a democracy: freedom to elect.

I am satisfied with this phase that we are beginning because it enables us to envisage the holding of elections and the guaranteed establishment of a constitutional state at a closer date.

I think we are carrying out hard work, and that in this way the Guatemalan Army is contributing to consolidate a platform that will be the foundation for our nationality our integration, and our personality as a nation. I wish to thank the honorable magistrates of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal for having agreed to serve Guatemala in this very important task.

I know that each one of you is aware of the responsibility you have assumed and that you will devote all your soul, spirit and experience to help our nation take the first steps that will lead it to fight and to end once and for all the vices of our thorny past, and thus open the doors that will lead to a nation where peace, security, and mutual respect will prevail.

I ask God, our Lord, to guide you in this delicate task, and that the spirit of (?Jesus) inspire you to carry out the work with which you are being entrusted today. Thank you.

Tribunal Sworn In 30 Jun

PA302243 [Editorial Report] Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish at 1651 GMT on 30 June 1983 broadcasts live a ceremony to swear in the members of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal at the Supreme Court Building in Guatemala City. After the national anthem, the secretary of the Supreme Court reads excerpts of the legal documents establishing the tribunal and appointing its members. Other documents pertaining to changes made to Decree No 30-83 are also read. The decree creates the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and explains its formation, organization, and duties. The documents read are resolutions changing the dates on which the Nominating Committee was to present a list of 20 candidates for the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, reporting the names of those selected and those who declined, and the final list of full and alternate members appointed, establishing the date on which they were to be sworn in.

The secretary is followed by Supreme Court President Ricardo Sagastume Vidaurre who briefly explains the tribunal's duties. He then swears in the Tribunal's five full members and one alternate: Arturo Herbruger Asturias, president of the tribunal; Justo Rufino Morales Merlos; Gonzalo Menendez de la Riva; Manuel Ruano Mejia; Ricardo Rene Bucaro Salaverria; and alternate Julio Cesar Ordonez.

Electoral Tribunal President Arturo Herbruger Asturias then delivers a brief acceptance speech, promising to fulfill his responsibilities. At 1709 GMT he is followed by Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt who delivers a 7-minute speech stressing that the Supreme Electoral Tribunal "will guarantee the people's will expressed at the ballot boxes" and that it "will not be subordinate to any authority."

President Rios Montt's speech is followed by the reading of the minutes of the meeting by the Supreme Court secretary. The announcer then reports that Rios Montt and the Supreme Court president are signing the document. He says that they are followed by the tribunal members. He then repeats their names and recaps the tribunal's functions. The announcer states that the Supreme Court president declares the session has ended and the national anthem is played while the flag is returned to its place of honor. The announcer adds that the Guatemalan president then proceeds to congratulate the Electoral Tribunal members and that he will then be leaving the room.

The announcer says that those present include the ministers of government: foreign relations; national defense; finance; communications and public works; education; agriculture; economy; public health and social assistance, and labor; the secretary general of the presidency; the private secretary of the presidency; the attorney general; the Army chief of staff; chief of the presidential guard [jefe del estado mayor presidencial]; the State Council president; the departmental governor; the mayor of Guatemala City; and a church representative.

The announcer then says that the ceremony has ended. At 1730 GMT the live relay ends with an announcement indicating that the network is over and the country's stations may return to their regular programming.

'NORMALCY' PREVAILS DURING ARMY DAY EVENTS

PA010145 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2325 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 30 Jun (ACAN-EFE) — A military source reported this afternoon that the events held in the country's various garrisons to celebrate "Army Day" have gone off "within full normalcy. As expected, normalcy prevailed in all events held at the country's various garrisons," the source said while commenting on the celebration of Guatemalan soldiers' day.

Today has been completely normal. The streets are almost deserted because most Guatemalans are at home enjoying their day off.

President Efrain Rios Montt reappeared in public today following the measures adopted by the government yesterday. The appearance took place a few hours before Rios Montt went to the "Mariscal Zavala" military garrison, north of Guatemala City, where he was a guest of honor of the Supreme Court for the swearing-in of the magistrates of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal today.

During a brief speech at the event, Rios Montt praised the creation of the electoral tribunal. He also referred to "Army Day," stressing the work of the Armed Forces which, according to him, "are helping consolidate a platform to serve as a basis" for Guatemalan nationality.

Later, the president went to the "Mariscal Zavala" garrison, where he met with most of the country's senior military officers. He presided over the ceremonies. Promotions were made within the Armed Forces during the celebrations but nothing was learned about them.

The government palace and most public institutions are decorated with the national flag as an indication that everything is normal. However, the strict security measures are also visible. For example, at "Casa Crema," the private residence of the Army General Staff, located south of the capital, machineguns have been emplaced and trained on the streets.

HONDURAS

ARMY SAYS JOURNALISTS KILLED BY ANTITANK MINE

PA300256 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2153 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE) — The Honduran Army reported today that an antitank mine, of the kind that explode either by contact or from the weight of a vehicle, killed U.S. journalists Dial Torgersen and Richard Cross on 21 June. The front of the vehicle in which the journalists were travelling, a white Toyota Corolla, was totally destroyed. The floor was blown up and the car landed with all four wheels in the air. The Honduran Army says that the car was destroyed in Honduran territory, in an area mined by Nicaraguan Army forces.

The incident took place in Quebrada de la Vigia, on the road between the Honduran border towns of Las Trojes and Cifuentes, which runs only 150 meters from the Nicaraguan border in that sector.

The Honduran Army says that this information was obtained by a military experts commission that went to the area and found the mine, as well as examining the wounds in the journalists' bodies and the crater left by the explosion. Prior to the investigations, the Honduran authorities said that the vehicle was blown up by an antitank rocket of the RPG-2 type, fired from Nicaraguan territory.

Jose Edas Rodriguez, a Honduran who was seriously wounded in the incident, says that yet another person was also in the vehicle, but this has not been confirmed so far. Eyewitnesses to the incident, truck drivers Jose Cruz Espinal and Mariano Oliva, have not been able to confirm whether there was someone else in the car but, according to the military investigating commission, the rest of their tale coincides with the facts.

Honduran military demolition experts deactivated the mines placed in the zone, which are of the antitank M-7 A-2 type and of the CT L-157 and M-14 type. An antitank mine also damaged a truck in the same area, the explosion throwing the vehicle into Nicaraguan territory. There were no victims in that incident.

According to the Honduran Armed Forces communique, the Nicaraguan Sandinist army "is attacking Honduras with malice, treachery and advantage and reveals a criminal nature in its actions against the Honduran people."

NICARAGUA

FDN ASKS CONTADORA TO SPONSOR TALKS WITH JUNTA

PA301804 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1748 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Panama City, 30 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The "Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] today asked the foreign ministers of the "Contadora Group" (Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama) to sponsor in Caracas the holding of a dialogue between the Nicaraguan Government Junta and that group.

Marcos Zeledon, representative of the FDN National Directorate, said at a press conference that they are "disposed to sit down and hold a dialogue without prior conditions."

He added that in a letter addressed to Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado, they underlined that they are "convinced that this dialogue might prevent the disastrous heightening and broadening" of the conflict currently shaking Central America.

The letter, sent to all the members of the OAS, reiterates the determined support of the FDN for the "Contadora Group" to find solutions to the problems of the area.

PASTORA SAYS SAN JOSE BLAST AIMED AT HIM

PA301642 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1437 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Madrid, 30 Jun (EFE) -- Eden Pastora, "Commander Cero," confirmed today that a former Nicaraguan deputy minister belonging to his ranks staged an attempt against his life by trying to set off a bomb in the headquarters of the "Democratic Revolutionary Alliance."

Rodrigo Cuadra Clachar, former deputy health minister of the government of Managua, died when the bomb exploded, while another person was injured.

In an interview aired today by Spain's "Radio Nacional," Pastora declared that he never said he was going to abandon the armed struggle and that the temporary cease-fire was aimed at renegotiating conditions of support for "ARDE."

Pastora, in a statement made somewhere in the Nicaraguan mountains, added that thus far he has not received tangible aid, although he has obtained some "serious and objective" promises in support of his "struggle for democracy and peace."

"Commander Cero" affirmed that he "especially" has the support of "Companero Mario Soares, president of the Portuguese Government [title as received], who has fought tenaciously for democracy against rightwing and leftwing dictatorships."

Regarding his relations with the Socialists in power in Spain, Pastora stated: "Personally, I have maintained a respectful friendship with Mr Gonzalez."

Pastora denied in the interview that he received aid from the United States "except individual aid and that of political personalities," which he described as insufficient to develop the war. That is why, the guerrilla underlined, he is requesting "support from the democratic forces of the world."

"Commander Cero" insisted that as long as there is no liberty in Nicaragua, but instead a police state, "there will be no peace in Central America." He concluded by stating: "Peace in Central America necessarily passes through Nicaragua."

COMMANDER TIRADO LOPEZ CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY

PA301923 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Commander Victor Tirado Lopez has said that the United States wants a war between Nicaragua and Honduras in order to propose negotiations from a position of power, just as happened in Lebanon. Tirado made this statement yesterday during the main teachers day event at Gonzalez Theater in Managua. If we speak seriously of negotiations, the Sandinist leader added, it is because it would be useless to negotiate after a war breaks out. We are in favor of ending the armed confrontations on the borders, he said. Let us listen to Commander Victor Tirado Lopez address the teachers on Teachers Day.

[Begin Tirado recording -- in progress] ... transnational companies and the U.S. government establish ridiculous prices for the purchase of our raw materials, citing high import costs, to conclude that our raw materials and the foreign debt are among the causes of the next revolutionary outburst. [sentence as heard] It is not the (?foreign) issue -- the USSR or Cuba -- that endangers the revolution.

However, if the U.S. Government continues with this policy, the results will be contrary to their designs. In each country there are social forces that are interested in changing the unjust relations, and these forces are none other than the humiliated and exploited peoples; and then revolutions take place at the right time, independently of Ronald Reagan's will. [end recording]

PLO LEADER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

FL292003 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] In a press conference held at the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples, Palestinian leader Aboud Iyab, member of Fatah Central Committee, has expressed his satisfaction over the results of the talks he held during his visit to Cuba.

[Begin Aboud Iyab recording in Arabic followed by consecutive translation into Spanish] This visit acquires special significance in view of the situation we are currently experiencing in the area, especially because the designs of Yankee imperialism and Zionism have been steadily pursued in our area since the Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the departure from Beirut of the members of the Palestinian resistance. [end recording]

Aboud Iyab, chief of the PLO unified security, has expressed his conviction that his heroic people will succeed in obtaining their independence, self-determination and the right to form a sovereign state.

He noted that Palestinian resistance forces had succeeded in averting the U.S. maneuvers outlined in the Reagan plan and which were implemented through negotiations with Jordan. He noted that in view of this failure, the White House imposed the Israeli-Lebanon treaty during the Zionist military occupation of Lebanon in an attempt to bring Beirut under the submissive Camp David compromise and to deal a blow to the PLO.

[Begin Aboud Iyab recording] We have made it clear that we are against this agreement which is linked to the Camp David Accords. It seems as though the United States of America has not learned from earlier lessons. The United States continues to believe that it can impose sanctions and a solution which excludes the PLO, without taking into account the creation of a Palestinian state and without recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This plan could perhaps succeed temporarily but this will be a short-lived, very limited plan. Upon rejecting the Israeli-Lebanese treaty, we were also conveying the rejection of all Arab peoples at large. [end recording]

He reiterated that the Arab people oppose both the Yankee interventionist policy and the Israeli expansionist policy; the Israeli-Lebanese pact arranged by Washington and the divisive actions imperialism seeks to carry out among revolutionary ranks.

Aboud Iyab concluded by stating that despite the attempts made by the agents of international reactionary sectors to jeoparidze their struggle, the Palestinian people will ultimately win.

[Begin Aboud Iyab recording] There are problems stemming from disagreements in our region but these disagreements are not centered on accepting or rejecting the [Israeli-Lebanese] agreement but all parties are against it. We continue to call for the formation of a front consisting of Syria, the PLO and the Lebanese national forces. We also believe that this front should be open to all Arab liberation movements and to all patriotic, nationalist regimes which might oppose the Yankee plan, the Yankee policy and Israeli expansionism. [end recording]

Delegation Meets With Castro

FL291136 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, held a fraternal meeting with the Palestinian delegation headed by Aboud Iyab, member of the Central Committee of Al Fatah and chief of the PLO unified security, which is visiting in our country. In the friendly meeting, existing relations between the Palestinian revolutionaries and the Cuban party and people were examined. Different aspects of international problems were also reviewed, especially the serious situation in the Middle East.

BRAVO BLASTS U.S. IN CARACAS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL300130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Caracas -- Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of Cuba's National Assembly of the People's Government, has outlined his country's position toward the world situation and particularly toward Central America and the Caribbean.

During a press conference, the Cuban leader blamed the United States for the tension prevailing in the Central American and Caribbean region after rejecting the thesis that the conflict in the area stems from the so-called East-West confrontation. Along that line, he recalled that long before there was a Soviet Union, revolutionary Nicaragua, or the socialist state of Cuba, the Indians from what is now the United States were evicted from their lands; and later Mexico, after a rapacious and imperialist aggression, lost over half of its territory. Before the Socialist October Revolution, there were countless U.S. military aggressions against Latin America, Flavio Bravo said.

He stressed: We are deeply concerned and struck with grief over the direct U.S. aggression which looms over the peoples of Central America, particularly over Nicaragua. Referring to the situation in El Salvador, Flavio Bravo said the situation has not been resolved because the United States is blocking a peaceful settlement.

Washington is attempting to reestablish its big stick policy with its so-called Rapid Deployment Forces and the presence of warships in the Gulf of Fonscca.

More on Press Conference

PA290134 Paris AFP in Spanish 1816 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Caracas, 28 Jun (AFP) -- Flavio Bravo, chairman of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government, said here today that a U.S. intervention in Nicaragua would extend the war "throughout Central America and perhaps to other areas as well."

Bravo told Caracas reporters that "the main thing now is not to argue about what Cuba would do were an invasion to take place, but to discuss what Latin America will do to prevent this crime against Nicaragua from occurring."

"Now is the time for the entire continent to rise up and to stop the aggression against Nicaragua and the U.S. intervention," Bravo said.

Bravo, who is the president of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government (Parliament), is in Caracas to attend the Congress on Latin American Thought, being held to commemorate the bicentennial of Simon Bolivar's birth. He said that Cuba views U.S. plans against Nicaragua with concern and sorrow: "With concern because this might extend the war through all of Central America, and with sorrow because it will be the people of Central America who suffer."

Bravo accused the United States of "using a puppet government like that of Honduras, where a school has been installed to train troops for use against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran guerrillas."

Bravo stressed that "there are hundreds of U.S. advisers in Central America" and added that the "United States is setting up many military airports and placing rapid deployment forces in the area, and has stationed warships in the Gulf of Fonseca."

"They want to do with Nicaragua what they did with Jacobo Arbenz' (Guatemala, 1954) democratic government," Bravo said, adding that "since revolutionary Cuba did not exist then, they could not blame it on us."

The No 1 man in the Cuban parliament feels that "it would be premature to speculate on the role that Cuba will play. We help our Nicaraguan friends in any way that they have requested. It is a modest contribution in the military and defense fields." The important thing, Bravo finally stressed, is that "the whole continent confront the attacks on Nicaragua."

COMMENTATOR ON UK'S FALKLANDS AIRPORT PROJECT

FL291747 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1324 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Commentary by telephone from London by PRELA Correspondent Nilda Navarrete during the Revista de la Manana Program]

[Text] I want to tell you that the main news this week has been the announcement that the British Government is going to build a mammoth airport on the Malvinas Island at a cost of $500 million. This news has several implications.

On the domestic front, there have been reactions expressing displeasure over the fact that the project will be implemented in coordination with South Africa. Opposition parties and leaders have sharply criticized the British Government for this because the British people have traditionally opposed the apartheid regime.

For instance, an intensive debate was held in Parliament yesterday on this subject. Social Democratic Leader David Owen said Great Britain must not have commercial ties with South Africa. A private company has been offered a contract to use Capetown, South Africa, as a transit point for the transport of both personnel and construction material.

Opposition sectors have also objected to this project by contending that the government should not spend such a large amount of money in military projects at a time when the British people need more hospitals and other social benefits. These are some of the reactions provoked by this news on the domestic front.

Now, from the international and military standpoint, the construction of this airport has other implications. The airport will have two runways on which Boeing 747 and Tristar planes will be able to land.

This means Great Britain will have to buy these planes because British officials said that once the airport is concluded, Great Britain will be able to deploy a 3,000-men task force to the islands in 24 hours.

This means that once the airport is finished by 1986, Great Britain will have a rapid deployment force, an strategy which has been initiated by the United States. Great Britain, a U.S. follower, will thus have the infrastructural facilities to join the team of countries having a rapid deployment force.

Still within the military framework, we must consider that there is already one airport at Port Stanley, the capital of the Malvinas Islands, where Phantom planes can land.

Thus the islands will become a fortress which will be quite instrumental in materializing a very old U.S. project which has regained momentum upon the British occupation of the Malvinas Islands; that is, the South Atlantic Treaty Organization, which will supplement NATO. The military facilities required for this purpose will thus be established there.

Now, this military buildup and the strengthening of the British control of the Malvinas Islands will also lay the groundwork for achieving some economic goals. It has been learned that some consortiums are already trying to secure for themselves the exploitation of the economic resources existing in the Antarctic zone, which is very rich in minerals -- especially petroleum. It has been learned that U.S. monopolies and consortiums are trying to sign contracts with Great Britain to exploit those areas which thus far have remained unexploited.

Thus the construction of an airport, an announcement which is seemingly meaningless, could mark the starting point for the strengthening of the U.S. and British military positions in the South Atlantic, on the one hand; and on the other, for laying the groundwork for the exploitation of the unexploited resources existing in that region.

MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS GDR, TOURS CENTERS

FL291512 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] A Cuban military delegation is visiting the GDR, where it is touring military training centers. The delegation is headed by Div Gen Senen Casas, first vice minister of the FAR and alternate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba. The Cuban military officers were received at the main offices of the Ministry of the National Defense in Berlin by Generaloberst Heinz Kessler, deputy minister and chief of Political Main Administration of the GDR National People's Army.

HANOI MAYOR TRAN VY ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

FL291940 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1834 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Tran Vy, chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, has sent warm greetings to the workers of Havana and Cuba, shortly before leaving our homeland after a stay of several days in this capital. We will continue to work earnestly toward the fortification of the fraternal relations which unite Hanoi and Havana and the peoples of Vietnam and Cuba, he said. I will tell the citizens of the Vietnamese capital that we have comrades and brothers on the other side of the world, he added.

BURNHAM ON IMF CONDITIONS, EXPENDITURE CUTS

FL302004 Bridgetown CANA in English 1905 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 30, CANA -- Guyana's President Forbes Burnham has said that if his country were to accept the conditions set out by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for assistance, it would have to reduce public expenditure by 300 million dollars (1 Guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.).

Burnham did not go into details about the IMF offer, the conditions and the present position of the government, but noted that acceptance of the terms would also lead to a reduction in public sector employment.

"Where should we cut? We have no proposal to further curtail employment in the public service," the president said in an address to the Fifth Biennial Guyana Public Service Union (GPSU) Conference.

A five-member mission from the IMF and the World Bank left here in April after talks with government on a multi-million-dollar loan agreement broke down.

Burnham said that in the present circumstances, public servants could not expect automatic increments. "A person who performs meritoriously could get an increment," he said.

President Burnham stressed the importance of union members equating their rights with duties crucial to national survival.

He said the "country has come a long way from the 1963 strike and from a colonial regime to independence. Today there are rights not mere privileges in the public service."

BURNHAM USING LAND DISPUTE FOR POLITICAL ENDS

FL291737 Bridgetown CANA in English 1643 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Caracas, June 29, CANA-REUTER -- Guyana is using the Essequibo territorial dispute with Venezuela as an excuse to justify a military buildup and force austerity measures on the people, former Guyana prime minister, Cheddi Jagan, said today.

Jagan, who was attending a seminar on Latin American policial thought here, said the government of Forbes Brunham was incapable of finding a solution to the territorial issue which dates back to 1899.

The government was using the issue for its own political ends, he said, adding that Burnham has imposed reductions in social services and other austerity measures.

Guyana is suffering a severe economic recession caused by shortfalls in exports of sugar, rice, and bauxite, and negotiations for a standby credit from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are stalled.

Jagan also accused Burnham of using the Essequibo question as an excuse to boost defence spending to 150 million dollars, 10 times the level in 1970.

"Right now the people are starving in Guyana. They cannot get food, oil, soap, or milk, the basic necessities of life," he said.

Essequibo occupies more than half Guyana's territory and the dispute is now under the jurisdiction of United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. According to the 1966 Geneva Agreement, signed by both countries, the U.S. is charged with finding a mutually acceptable procedure for settling the dispute.

Jagan's People's Progressive Party (PPP) held power in Guyana until racial violence in the early 1960's led to a coalition with Burnham's People's National Congress. Two years after independence in 1966, Burnham won general elections and has remained in power since.

HAVANA QUOTES GUYANA'S JAGAN ON LAND DISPUTE

FL291945 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Former Guyana Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan told journalists covering the World Congress on Latin American Political Thought in Caracas that the common enemy of the people is imperialism. He also said that the differences between Guyana and Venezuela ought to be peacefully settled and instead of fighting over a piece of land, the two countries ought to discuss programs and projects for mutual development.

Cheddi Jagan stressed that, although Venezuela is more industrially advanced than Guyana, they are both essentially underdeveloped nations confronting common problems. With the attitude that Guyana should resolve all of its problems and cultivate fruitful and mutually-beneficial relations; Jagan announced that, with that in mind, he would meet with Venezuelan leaders from diverse sectors.

BRIEFS

NEW COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR -- Georgetown, Guyana, June 28, CANA -- The new Colombian ambassador to Guyana, Dr Albertto Garavito Acosta, has arrived here. He succeeds Dr Ernesto Torres Diaz, who left at the end of April. Dr Garavito will present his credentials at the end of the month and will also pay a series of courtesy calls on ministers of the government. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1038 GMT 28 Jun 83 FL]

GDR OFFICIALS' VISIT -- Georgetown, Guyana, June 29, CANA -- Klaus Eiteljoerge, head of department Ministry of Higher Education [title as received] and Dr. Dieter Schaefer, from the GDR, are now in Guyana to discuss the mutual recognition of qualifications awarded by the two countries, a senior government official here said. The delegation will spend one week holding talks with the Equivalency Board of Guyana. The team will visit educational institutions and secondary schools. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2312 GMT 29 Jun 83 FL]